officer for another night's delay, which was granted, on condition that the mep who had strived during the day should go, and no others be received. Toward night, nevertheless, three other men were seen to go to the house and put up their borses Word was sent to them that it was no longer a public house, and they must leave it. One of these men was Spencer himself, who, saying that he owned the house, refused to go, and threatened and abused the messenger who brought the erder. Pike was again sent with orders to clear the house. On reaching it, he found the men in the yard feeding the cattle. He told them to let down the bars at once and drive off the herd. Spencer again refusing, Pike ordered his men to assist him and take him to the guard-house. Spencer defied them and seized a pitchfork from the hands of one of his companions and moved toward Pike, declaring he would clear the yard of them. " As be got the pitchfork," continues Pike, " I thought it best to try for the first " blow, so I simed a blow at his head with my "rifle. He threw up the fork so as to catch the "blow. I struck the fork about midway of the " handle, breaking it in three pieces, hitting him " on the right temple, knocking him sense-"less." As soon as the Sergeant found that here the attack ended, for none of Spencer's fellows came to his aid, he disarmed the wounded man of his knife and revolver, lest he should come to himself and show further fight, and had him taken to the encampment. The blow was a severe one, and the man's skull was fractured. "I then," says the Sergeant, who seems to have been as tender-hearted as he was brave, "got " a Mormon pony, and started for Camp Floyd for " a doctor. The boys tried to let me have some of " them go in my place, for fear the Mormons should " intercept me on the road, it being quite dark. " But I preferred to go myself, and go I did, in two " hours and a half, twenty-six good miles." Spen-

he was dead. He was not dead, however, and on the 8th of August Sergeant Pike was summoned to Salt Lake City to answer to a charge of assault before the United States District Court. He appeared with his witnesses. The next day, when coming out of the court-house to go to dinner. Spencer appeared from a neighboring saloon. The court-house-says a letter before us, from a friend who sends to the brother here the intelligence of the murder-was surrounded by a large body of Mormons, all armed with revolvers. Calling to Pike, Spencer said: "You are the man who struck me in Bush Valley," at the same time firing his revolver. Pike sprang, but not quick enough to escape. The ruffian seems to have shot him from behind, as the ball struck him within three inches of the spine. The gnurderer's escape was connived at by the Mormore, the writer of this letter asserts, who so interfered with and pushed the pursuers that it was impossible to fire at him. Pike died in a day or two.

cer's skull was trepanned, and he was removed to

Salt Lake. When Pike wrote, it was reported that

A murder so deliberate as this, perpetrated upon an officer of the law, because in accordance with the law he bad endeavored to enforce its requirements, will do more to deepen the feeling against the Mormons and deaden any sympathy that may have been felt for them as an oppressed and persecuted people, than all the slanders of all the Gentiles, of which they so much complain, could do in a twelvementh. That Spencer ought to be visited with the utmost penalty of the law there can be no doubt, unless some very strong testimany can be brought forward to invalidate the straight forward and simple letter from which we have quoted.

THE ONLY SECURITY. It is quite possible that the Democratic Presiden tial Convention at Charleston, in the hope of retaining Northern votes enough to enable that party to elect its candidate, may omit to insert into the Democratic platform either the repeal of the laws prohibiting the African slave-trade, or legislation title to the Island of San Juan is good, but other by Congress for the protection of Slavery in the Territories But neither of these omissions can be taken as affording any security against the instant revival of both these measures, should the Democratic party happen to succeed in the election, and their being pressed upon the country with new urgency. It is just at this moment the cue of the Southern leaders, anxious to retain the control of our National affairs, which they have so long enjoyed, to profess to be well satisfied with the triumphs which the South has already achieved. We find Stephens, Teombs, Boyce, and others, all joining in the same shout of exultation over the triumphant position of the slaveholding interest, though Stephens, a little less cautious than others, does not conceal his disposition to add to what has been already accomplished, the revival of the African slave-trade. These gentlemen may be perfectly sincere in their opinion that it is better for the elaveholders to be content with what they have got, including as a part of it, and a most important part, the patronage of the Federal Government, rather than to risk the loss of this latter powerful source of influence by grasping, just at this moment, at more. But the election over, and a Demscratic candidate chosen, we would not undertake to answer for the continued moderation even of the men we have named; and it is certain, however moderate they might be, that a new set of Southern patriots would make their appearance, who would consider what the slaveholders have gained already as only an occasion and a reason for new demands. There is but one way of putting an effectual step to the progress of slaveholding aggresmion and aggrandizement, and that is to put the administration of our national affairs into the hands of the Republican party. In order to bring the alayeholders to their senses we must have another administrative revolution, as thorough and complete as that which followed the election of Jefferson. No President whom the Republicans will think of electing can be more dreadful or obnoxious to the slaveholders than was Jefferson to the defeated minority of that day. The horror with which so many slaveholding politicians contemplate the election of a Republican candidate, is not one whit greater than that which was felt and professed by many of Jefferson's opponents; nor are the vatiminstions of impending disasters, going even to the length of civil war and the desolution of the Union, should a Republican be elected, at all more gloomy than those which were freely uttered in anticipation of Jefferson's election. The Union however, survived that event, which, so far from provoking a civil war, was submitted to with perfect quiet; and in case of the election of a Repub-

shall expect to see precisely a similar result. Probably few of our readers are aware of an important proposition for amending the Constitution of the Navy.

which passed the last Legislature, and has only to pass the next, and then be submitted to the people Behind the plausible provision reducing the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals from eight to six is another which adds a thousand dollars per annum to the salaries of about forty other Judges, and acts retrospectively as well as in the future; and another giving general original jurisdiction to the County Courts, in effect restoring our old Common Pleas Courts, with all their mischievous efficiency in promoting litigation and expense. The reason for having so many Supreme Court Judges was the abolishment of the Common Pleas Courts. Now, if we are to have the army of Supreme Court Judges, with salaries of \$3,500 each, and the Common Pleas Courts too, the people of the State may be paying pretty dearly for the kind of justice they get.

If reformers want to alter our judiciary system for its improvement, let them provide for the election of Judges, at a special election, at which no other officer shall be chosen, as was proposed in the late Constitutional Convention. It is true that in most parts of the State, thus far, the election of Judges has worked pretty well, and we have now as good Judges as we should have got from an appointing power; but there are beginning to ce scrambles in Town and County Conventions for Judicial Delegates, and men are to be foisted upon the parties as candidates for Judges, who are most successful in the trickery and management of party Conventions. If this tendency is not arrested, an elective judiciary will soon cease to command popular respect, even with increasing salaries. Our judiciary establishment is enormously expensive now, and is all paid for by direct taxes. Litigants pay no portion of it. If the next Legislature shall inderse the secome proposed by the last, the people will have to vote it down. The proposition does not seriously decrease the number of Judges of our high Courts; but it adds very seriously to the already large number of Judges with high salaries.

It is said that the reason why Mr. Wood succeeded so easily at Syracuse in his coup de main of Wednesday, was that with one or two exceptions, all the ruffians and fighting men belonging to Tammany Hall were some time since put in office in the Street Department, under Mayor Tiemann, and Mr. Commissioner Cooper, so that they could not be spared for combat in the rural districts. Wood's men, on the other hand, were out of employment, and found no difficulty in leaving town; but it is probable that if all of Messrs. Tiemson and Cooper's Street Department builies had been on the spot at the time of the skrimmage, Wood and his followers, instead of remaining in possession of the Hall, would have been driven out of it with bleeding poses and broken bones. Indeed, there is little doubt that Tiemann and Cooper's gang of gladiators is the best in New-York, the men baving been carefully selected for their bruising qualities. As members of the Street Department they are supported by the city, which pays them such salaries as are proper for gentlemen of distinction in their

THE LATEST NEWS,

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Scott to be Sent to the Pacific --- Government Finances.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859. Gen. Harney's character for belligerency is such that the Administration would hurry off Lieut. Gen Scott to the Strait of Georgia within 24 hours if it could. He is to sail for a certainty on Tuesday, accompanied by Assistant Adj. Gen. Thomas, Lieut. Col. G. W. Lay, and Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Crane. Upon Gen. Scott's arrival at San Francisco, he is to be forwarded on to the seat of difficulties by special steamer, unless the regular one for carrying the mails is ready to depart. He is also empowered to control the movements of mail steamers after reaching his point of destination. The Presi dent has repeatedly said, in conversation, that our officials are not quite so clear on the subject; press an extreme claim at the hazard of war; hence Gen. Scott's hands are not probably tied up with instructions, but a large margin of discretion will be given him, looking to a pacific solution or a pro-

crestinating policy. A flattering statement in respect to the finances of the Government is made in The New-York Times, but I am authorized to state that it is not official so far as any expression of the Secretary of the Treasury is concerned, or his Assistant, Mr. Clayton. These fuctionaries do not expect that the revenues from Customs, for the present fiscal year, will exceed the amount estimated by Mr. Cobb. namely: \$56,000,000-a sum less by \$6,-400,000 than that named in the statement above referred to. The amount of money in the Tressury subject to draft at the close of last week was, in round numbers, \$4,-700 000. Receipts, \$1,000,000. Drafts paid, \$600,000. Drafts issued, \$620,000.

From Washington.

Washington.
Washington.
Washington.
Washington.
Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.
The late Convention between Great Britain and the Republic of Guatemala, has not excited "a renewal of sugry controversy" between this country and Great Britain, as was recently predicted by the English press. On the centrary, both Governments are still amounted by the hope that their Central American differences will be happily adjusted.
The larger part of the Balize had never been the subject of actual survey, as was officially declared by

the larger part of the Banke had never been too abject of actual survey, as was officially declared by our Grey in 1836; and the above mentioned conven-ion it is said, merely definitively fixes its territorial units, which act was intended by Guaternals as a bar-ier to British encreachments on its soil. This arrangement is claimed to be in accordance with the Dalias-Clarendon treaty, a clause of which, to this effect, sub-

Clarendon treaty, a clause of which, to this effect, sub-stantially consecting to such an arrangement, having been ratified by the United States Senate, while the treaty itself was defeated by that body, owing to a clause therein of an Aut-Slavery character.

The other points proposed to be settled in the same treaty, namely: with regard to the Island of Ruatan, and the surrender of the Musquito protectorate to Sic-aragua, will be placed in charge of Mr. Wyke, the new British Minister and it is thought that those questions will be adjusted by him to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, Great British having undertaken to remove the obstructions to the full force of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

any dissatisfaction exists, it is because Great If any dissatisfaction exists, it is because Great Britain has first cettled the point which is of the most importance to her; but this may be the result of accident, Sing Villiam Gore Ouseley having proviously sought to surretder the Musquito protectorate to Nucresqua, but in terms unsatisfactory to that Republic. What he has failed to do, it is confidently expected his successor, Mr. Wyke, will accomplish.

Such is believed to be the condution of affairs, according to information derived from intelligent sources. At all events, it there are any unicentional errors in the above brief exposition, they do not materially affect

the facts recited in connection with this subject.

The following officers have been ordered to the steam sloop-of-war Narraganeett: Commander Hun; atenanta Proble, Ransom, and Blake; Purser Em-Passed Assistant Surgeon Lowber; and Master

lican President, which now seems so probable, we Ametrong.

Areistent-Surgeon Laws has been ordered to report
for duty at the Priladelphia Navy-Yard.

John Redenstels has been communicated as Surgeon
and Bennett W. Green of Virguis Assistant-Surgeon

Non-Arrival of the Persia.

Sanny Hook, Friday, Sept. 16-11 p. ml. There are, as yet, no signs of the Persia, new overfue, with Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. Westler

stormy. Wind blowing freshly from E. S. E. The Kangaroo at Halifax.

SACKVILLE, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859. The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool 31st ult. via Queenstown 1st inst., put into Halifax at 6 o'clock. One hundred and fifty tuns were obtained of the

Cupard Company, and the ship leaves for New-York to-day, where she will be due on Monday.

The Kangaroo has 100 cabin, and 220 steerage pas-

We have been urable to obtain the one day later news from Europe brought by the Kangaroo, the Nova Scotia Company not having forwarded it over their line. The news, however, is not likely to have been of the least importance, or the Halifex agent of the Associated Press would have expressed it to Sackville.

Tremendous Fire in Chicago.

The most disastrons conflagration that has visited our city since the great fire of 1857, occurred last night. The fire broke out at about nine o'clock in the stable of F. Mehring & Co., and entirely destroyed it, toether with its contents, including four valuable horses acther with its contents, is closing four valuable horses. The flames thence communicated to the blacksmith stop, No. 45 Canal street, spreading thence in different directions, consuming the entire block bounded by Chiton. North Canal, West-Lake, and Fuiton streets. From this block the fire communicated to Biachiord's lead works, and thence to the Hydranic mills. These, together with the block bounded by North, Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton, and West-Lake streets, were eatirely destroyed.

lestroyed.

From the north-west corner of Folton and Canal streets, the fire communicated to the lumber yard of Ryerson & Miller, consuming nearly 3,000,000 feet, valued at \$40,000, and thence to the lumber yard of L. Sutherland, destroying his entire stock, valued at \$10,000; and thence to the lumber yard adjoining, con-\$10,000; and thence to the lumber yard adjoining consuming 2 000,000 feet. Mason & Co. s macrine shop corner of North Canal and Cairoll streets was totally destroyed. From Ryerson's yard it communicated to the Vulcan Works of Warrington & McArthur, and thence to the Vulcan Boder-Works, destroying the block bounded by Folton, Carroll, Clinton and North Jefferson streets. Two blocks adjoining were partially destroyed. The principal losers are as follows:

J. W. Cochrane, Audubent House, \$50,000, insured \$30,000. Blatchferd's Leaf Works, \$60,000, insured \$40,000, insured \$47,000.

Corrane & Baker, Cleveland House, \$37,000; insured \$27,000.

Avery & Co., \$40,000; insured \$25,000.

Bydrould Mills. \$10,000; no insurance.
Walter Loll, lamber dealer, \$20,000; insured \$5,000.

E. A Rucker, planing mill, \$7,000; no insurance.
The total loss is probably not less than \$500,000, and the total insurance will not exceed \$250,000, the greater part of which is in New York, Providence, Hartford, and Springfield Companies.

A large number of the buildings destroyed were dwellings of but little value.
The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.
Two firemen were slightly injured by falling walls.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 16—P. M.
In addition to the losses by last night's fire, reported this morning, are the following:

In addition to the losees by last angul s are, repriced his morring, are the following:
Warrington a Vulcan Foundery, \$50,000; insured \$10,000.
Mason, McArthur & Co's boller works, \$6,000; insured \$3,000 Mason McArthur & Ce's boller works, \$6,000; insured \$2.000. Cleveland. The Masonic Lodge, occupying the opper story of Bistchford's

The Masonic Lodge, occupying the upper rooty of Datacases building, \$2.000 in insurance.

Reformed Presbyterian Church, \$2.000; insured \$1.000

There were about 100 frame dwellings, valued; from \$5.00 to \$1,000 each, destroyed. A large amount of furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition. Hope Steam Engine of Philadelphia, who were here as guests of Hope Hose Company, turned out with their engine, doing good service.

Political.

POLITICAL.

PHILABELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

Mr. Cooper's letter, published this morning, is regarded as intended to operate on the approaching State election, and to perfect the organization of the Iron Masters' League, so that their demands for additional protection will be respected by the Nominating National Convention.

From Utah.

Washington, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.
Official information from Utah, received at the War Official information from Usan, received a fact of the Department, states that the troops are now efficiently employed in protessing overland emigraats from attacks and outrages from the Indians on their route. The President has recognized August Hirsch as Consul at Boston for the Kingdom of Hanover.

U. S. Agricultural Society's Fair.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

The principal object of interest at the Fair to-day, like yesterday, was the exhibition of the steam plows of Fawkes and Waters, both attracting the attention of the immense crowd in attendance. The number of visitors to-day is estimated at 35,000. Yesterday the receipts were over \$10,000.

Atrot took place this afternoon over the Garden City Course, between Flora Temple and Princess. The former won in three straight heats. Time: 2:31, 3:21, and 2:261.

The New-Mexican Mail.

St. Louis Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.
The Santa Fé mail of the 29th uit, has reached lu-Interre excitement prevailed in relation to the Con-gressional election. The army and the Americans were almost all in favor of Gallegos. The contest was very

The Anniversary of the Settlement

of Boston. Bostos, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859. Bostos, Friday Sept. in 1822.

To morrow being the auniversary of the settlement of Boston, it will be very generally observed as a holiday. In the afternoon the insuguration ceremonise of Powers's bronze statue of Daniel Webster, will take pisce in front of the State House, the Hon. Edw. Everett being the orator on the occasion. Many distinguished gentlemen throughout the country have accepted invitations to be present.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 16 1859.

A Mr. Davis and wife of New-Orleans, while driving A Mr. Davis and wife of New-Orleans, while driving out to-day from Natick, in crossing the Worcester Railroad, came in collision with the engine of the passenger train passing at the time. The vehicle was wrecked, Mr. Davis precipitated a number of feet, striking on his head, and receiving severe injuries. Mrs. Davis was thrown into the air obliquely over a story-and-a-half dwelling, mangling her terribly, and causing her instant death.

Removal of the Government of

Canada.

Toroxto, Friday, Sept 16, 1859.

All departments of the Government are now moved to Quebec, the future seat of the Government. The Governor-General left yesterday.

The Brig Ten Sisters.

The Brig Ten Sisters.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 16, 1859.

The bank Tem Corwin arrived at this port on the 12th inst., and Capt. Sherman states that the report of the brig Ten Sisters was incorrect, as his whole passage only occupied 27 days, and he was well supplied with provisions.

NEW-YORK STATS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FAIR. -We are reminded by one of these mammoth bills annually issued, in themselves a great show, that the Great Show of the New-York State Agricultural Society is to open at Albany, on October 4, continuing through the week. The preparation of the grounds, situated between Albany and Troy, is complete, and arranged for one of the largest exhibitions ever made in any of the eighteen that have preceded it; and we are teld that there is a fair prospect that the anticipations will be realized. Farmers who intend visiting this show should make their arrangements now, and not put it off till theaday comes or has passed, and then regret that they had forgotten the time. So let them remember October 4, and the three following days, and make one of them not only a holiday, but a day ppen which they can obtain valuable information by attending the State Fair.

LATER FROM HATTI-MURDER OF THE PRESI-DEST'S DAUGHTER.-The Brig Baltimore, Capt. Bly, from Port-au-Prince, arrived last night, bringing dates to the 5th inst. Among her passengers is Gen. Guirrere Prophite, ex-Minister of the Interior for Hayti, and his son. The daughter of President Geffrard was shot dead, while sitting in her father's chair, from the Palwas great excitement in consequence. From a saturation of the property of the Doctor took his wife and her he will repair with all possible dispatch.

POLITICAL.

-An adjourned meeting of the Republicar State Committee will be held at the Astor-House or Thursday, the 20d inst.

-The regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Republicase was held last night in the Bleecker Building. Peter Van Antwerp in the chair. Oral reports were mad, by the delegates sent to the Syraouse Convention, gis ing an inside view of matters there. They were list ned to with great interest by she Association. Two dozen new members were enlisted and added to the rolls. The total number of mem bers, allowing for removale from the ward, is esti mated at 1.100. A commandable degree of unanimity seems to exist in this ward.

-The Whig General Committee met last night st Thorp's, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, Hiram Ketchum, esq., in the chair, Mr. Joseph De Peyster Ogden offered a resolution, that whereas this Committee have never attached themselves permanently to any other party, a Committee of thirteen should be appointed to give practical effect to the sentiments contained in the late letter of the Hon. Edward Bates, which urges the combination of all the elements of opposition to the present Administration and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Ogden followed this by a long and able speech, in which he urged that all the evils which had befallen the country had flowed from the repeal of that great compact. Mr. Ketchum followed n an Anti Slavery-Extension speech, and the resolution was adopted.

-Senator Trumbull of Illinois spoke yesterday at Sandusky, O.

-The Republicans of the XVIth Senatorial District Warren, Essex, and Chinton), held their Convention on the 13th, and nominated Nathan Lapham, esq. of Clinton. Mr. L. is one of the most intelligent and devoted Republicans in the State. No man has labored with more zeal or with more efficiency. He has always assumed the laboring oar in the work of organization, and his friends will now show him, by the majority they will give him, that it is a pleasure for them to with and vote for a gentleman who has never faltered in his labors for others. The District is now represented by the Hop, Ralph A. Loveland, Republican.

The returns from the recent election in Maine give the following result on the vote for Governor, as far

ļ	as heard from:	1858.		1859.	
	Counties. Towns. At drawogalin	3,712 1,516 2,904 2,73 7,44 4,790	3,769 9°2. 2,662 1,605. 2,470. 3,296. 1,042. 2,798. 4,003. 6,300.	Rep. Morrill. 1,625 9,299 1,625 2,862 1,620 2,961 4,327 1,432 3,211 4,535 6,366 5,115	8 1. 1,085 3,363 841 2,174 897 2,165 2,640 1,636 2,005 3,185 5,450 5,697
	York	5,547	5,450	5,059	33.374
ì	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	40,000		n 000	2

Majority for Morrill, Rep., in 1858, 7,888; do. in 859, 10,353. Republican gain, 2,465.

-After a pro racted contest, Mr. T. C. Callicot re-Thursday evening last, the Democratic comitation for Member of Assembly for the IIId. District, (Fourth and Tenth Wards of Brooklyn), of Kings County. Mr. Callicot is a young lawyer of ability, and a gentleman of estimable qualities in everything except his politics, which might be improved. This district is now ably represented by Gen. Duryen, Republican, and Mr. Collicot is probably in no immediate danger of being called from his private business to serve the people of Albany. -Mr. Douglas has lost his only south Carolina or-

gan. The Edgefield Advertiser, which has hitherto advocated his nomination, says his article in Harper's Magazine, renders it impossible for the South to sup port him.

-Indiana is the State marked above all its neighbors for true originality in political genius. A new State Prison being needed, as we can readily appreciste when we consider the character of the people and their State officers, the last Legislature empowered the Governor to appoint a Commission which should first loca's, then construct, and afterward direct such an institution. The Commissioners pitched upon Terre Haute, in utter disregard of the Governor's preference of New-Albany. The Executive has, therefore, declined to sanction the choice, and assumes to discharge the Commissioners; but they, remembering that he can't do it, and furthermore, that he has himself had a family trip down East this Summer, to Washington, Cape May, Newport, and all alorg shore, at the public expense, "to examine the State Prisons of other States with reference to the one so to be constructed," are not to be shaken off, and have entered suit both for their \$3 per diem as ating Commissioners and their \$600 salaries as Directors. They argue that their per diem continues because the Governor has not accepted the location; and that their salaries commence because they have completed the first duty so far as it has been in their

PERSONAL.

- Mrs. Seymour, wife of the late Henry Seymour, and mother of ex-Governor Seymour, died at her residence in Utica yesterday afternoon.

-The fraternity course of lectures in Boston, for the ensuing Winter, includes the following names: Emerson, Chapis, Beecher, Curtis, Bayard Taylor, George Summer, Whipple, and Grace Greenwood.

-The Pattsburgh Chronicle says that Lient. Jas. C. Chaples, U. S. N , was married on Tuesday evening, to Miss Hattie Harris of Sewickley.

-The Toronto Leader of Wednesday says: Today his Excellency the Governor-General, his family and staff, leave Toronto for Quebec, the ancient as well as the present capital of Canada. Two or three Ministers may remain a few days longer, and perhaps a stray member of the Government may not depart till the end of the month. But, with the departure of the Governor-General, Toronto ceases to be the cap tal of the Province, and Quebec rises to the importance which that position is capable of conferring upon it.

-The congregation of the Park-street Church in Boston had a gathering on Wednesday evening to extend to their pastor, the Rev. A. L. Stone, a personal welcome home, and to engage in social greetings. Mr. rStone has recently returned from a tour in

-The plain old mansion at Baton Rouge, La., long the maidence of Gen. Taylor, was recently torn down. It was an old house. Ween the Fort of Baton Rouge was taken by the Spaniards under Don Bernardo de Galvez in 1779, it was the residence of Col. Dixon, the English commander. It was subsequently occupied by the Spanish commander, and more recently by the family of the hero of Busna Vista.

-Among the indistments returned by the Grand Jury at the late session of the Superior Court in Barnstable, was a bill against Joshus C. Howes of Dernis, himself a member of the Grand Jury, for being concerned in the erection of a school-house in a grave-yard. Joseph Hall on Denniz, foreman of one of the petit juries, was also indicaed for the same offense.

-Professor Agassis was to embark at Liverpool, on his return home, last Saturday. His visit to Europe has been, in all respects, estisfactory. He was received in the most cordial and distinguished menter by the scientific men of England, France, and Switzerland. He has passed most of his time among his relatives in Saftzerland; but during his absence has made purchases for the Museum of Natural Histery. Prof. Agassiz will reopen his school for young ladies at Cambridge in October.

-Dr. Taney recently eloped with the wife of was great excitement in consequence. Flour was dull three children, one an infant. He left five. The day nev and the British authorities at San Juan, whither

infant on a visit to his brother's, told her not to come beck entil the next ovening, and that he would take good care of the other children in her absence. When she came home he had been gone over fourteen hours, and the little ones were all in tears. The bereaved husband followed the Doctor and his wife to Huron County, where he found the woman prostrated with illness. Without a word of upbraiding, he stayed and nursed her back to life, then he talked with the Doctor and her, and reasoned with them, and promised to forgive all, and hide the facts from the world. To his grief, however, he learned that his wife leved the Doctor. He therefore expressed his forgiveness to the recreant woman, and certified in writing that he gave her up on conditions that she would marry the object of her choice as soon as possible, and he would never molest them. He gave her \$160, wished the blessing of God to rest upon her, and then he returned to his desolate hearth.

-The North Adams tragedy of May last, which anged the death of Miss Mattie Butler under the most pain'ul circumstances, has had another victim. On Saturday last, Charles Butler, father of the unfortunate young lady, died of grief. Since the fatal day he had been gradually pining away, until death car e to his aid.

-The fathers of two of the young ladies swindled by Leslie, alias Johnson, have published a card in the Philadelphia papers, in which they say that there were only nine victims, and not fifteen, as represented, and that none of the ladies are missing.

-Wm. Holmes, the Troy merchant, of the "spiritual" faith, who left his wife and ran away with an "affinity, has written a letter from Chicago to The Troy Budget, in which he says:

"To set at rest forever any supposition that I am a 'fugitive,'
I will say at once that I am now in the City of Chicago, sujeying,
not as the article in question would represent, the confidence and
affection of one of my children, but the full confidence of three affection of one of my children, but the full confidence of three of them, and that unless a most cruel fortune deprives me of them, I expect to remain here, and by honest industry support them. That I have left my wife is most true, and that I never shall, under any circumstances, live with her again, is equally true. To do otherwise would be to throw away the only hope of peace of mind that is left to me. For eighteen years I have tried to secure my peace in married life. * * It is thrown out by way of foreclosing all defense on my part, that I am a Spiritualist. They hope by this ery of 'mad dog' to crush me store. They more my letters to prove it. Those letters prove at once. They quote my letters to prove it. Those letters prove that I have aspirations for a social life beyond that of the brutesin a word, I am guilty of that most monstrous of heresles-believing that affection, love and congeniality, are indispensable to happiness in married life.' So be it. I cannot change that

-Col. J.W. Forney, of The Philadelphia Press, spent last Sunday in this city. Writing to his paper of New-

York hotel life, he says:
"I could conceive no greater punishment than to be forced to
make a New-York hotel my abode on this earth all the time. It is an institution to enjoy considerally—as you enjoy a play or a ball—a sort of relief from the cares of business, or the monotony of every day duty or moral quiet. I commiserate those who are forced to stay at home because they have 'nothing else to do.' I look with amazement upon those who make that which is an ex-ceptional pleasure to me, the delight of their lives. In speaking of the people at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, I refer not to the set now under its metallic roofs. If not the same Suiths and Browns, the same Joneses and Jenkinses all the year round, how, ever, they are the same kind of people. I could almost swear that I saw that young lady on the sofa, with her white hands, and her red lips, and her gauge blue dreas, sitting against the crimson wall in these pariors to-day, twelve years ago at another of these hotel steambouts aground. The same kind of old men, with tight boots, and dyed hair, and boyish collars, like Major Pendennis, in 'Pendennis,' the same young fellows, industrious about their moustaches, which they grow to tease; the same Southerners, with black eyes, flowing locks, heavy canes, and sturning cigars; the same female hotel-faces in the great balls; the same aristocratic children in the great entries; the same ext footed waiters; the same Irish servant girls, beautiful, but as un' funed barbers offering you infallible halr-oil to cure incurable buildness. All these are here to-day, under different names, i baldness. All these are here to-day, under different names, it may be, but about as well-kinewa to me, and as familiar, and as much alike, as the hotel population I have seen in other days, when other great houses were novelties. Sunday in such company! Imagine it. I do not doubt that among all these mertals there are many good men and women, that many go to church and pray, and men well; and that they are examplally in every relation of life. But if you could see them at breakfast at 11 a. m., when Dr. Haws is preaching to his artistoratic hearers, in their velver pews, at dinner at 4 p. m.; when aftermost previous in full operation; and at supper from 9 till 12 p. m., you would agree with me that they had left their piety at home, and brought only their purses and ther appetites to New-York."

Lossen Vescie of Providence, R. L. is going to

-Joseph Veazie of Providence, R. I., is going to publish a campaign Free-Soil paper, called The Comconvealth of Rhode Island.

-The New-Orleans people are so accustomed to the yellow fever that they don't know how to get along without it. Yellow Jack, having falled to do his customary duty in the way of killing the Louisianians, in very despair, they have taken to killing themselves.

The Delta says:

"In place of the yellow fever, so long the scourge of our city, a new kind of epidemia has recently broson out in this city, which is adding not a few victims to our weekly bills of mortality. This is the epidemic of suicide."

-Mr. Horace H. Day, of india-rubber immortality, has invented elastic suspenders for ladies, so that they may hang their petticoats from their shoulders, instead of fastening them about their hips. A good thing, we dare say.

-The people of Louisville, Ky., have been much exercised lately by a ghost, which is said to have appeared nightly at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway, in that city. Hundreds of people have watched for it for several nights, but on these occasions, the spirit invariably disappointed the assembly. He only condescends to exhibit to individuals, and will have nothing to do with mobs.

-The Manchester (England) Guardian says Mrs. Stowe is in England, engaged upon the completing portion of her new work, "The Minister's Wooing," which will be issued entire in about a month.

-A breach of promise case has recently been tried at Carlin, Chemony County, and the defendant, D. C. Kimball, has beer adjudged to have disappointed the slighted lady, Miss Amanda M. Masters, to the extent of \$1,000. The case has made much scandal, for the defendant testified that the fair Amanda had voluntarily become his wife de facto, if not de jure. As the parties are what is called "respectable," the affair farnishes ample food for the village gossips.

- The Christian Inquirer of this week states that the remarkable sermon of Dr. Channing, which perhaps more than acy other immediate cause separated the Unitarian and Trinitarian Congregationalists into two distinct bodies, was preached at the ordination of the late Dr. Burnep, in Baltimore, in 1828. This is not correct. The discourse was delivered in 1819, at the ordination of the first pastor of the Independent Church in Baltimore, Mr. Jared Sparks.

-The editor of The Portland Advertiser lately had an interview with Mr. O. A. Gager, one of the persons who made the much-talked-of trip in the balloon "Atlantic," and a gentleman whose opinion or any subject connected with aeronautics is entitled to much consideration. The editor says that Mr. Gager 'spoke in the highest terms of Mr. T. C. Lowe, who made the ascension from Portland-on the 4th of July last, and thinks that his great balloon will be a suc-

-The Boston Courier says the New-York Demoeratic State Convention assembled at Syracuse on Wednesday morphy; but before there had been time to offer up the usual prayer, the rivals were fighting. —The Rev. Hugh Quigley, a Roman Catholic pricet, who is said to have formerly officiated in the diocesor of Albany, is giving the Bishop of Detroit a great deal of trouble by his irregularities as the Curd at Grand Rapids. We are not advised of the character of these irregularities; but they are referred to with grief by prominent Catholics in his parish.

-The Washington Union of yesterday, in speaking of the arrival of Gen. Scott in that city, says: "This veteran and Blustricus officer, in his visits to this city, is always welcomed most cordially by the shite of the metropolis. He has been called upon by the mem bers of the Diplomatic Curps now in the city, and most of our prominent citizens. He had a private interview with the President yenterday." telegraph that the General has been ordered to the Baptist deacon, in Knox Courty, Ohio. She left scene of difficulties on the Pacific between Gen. Har-

ABOTEER REVOLT OF THE TYREEL ME

The N. Y. & Eric Railroad Track Obstructed

U. S. MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS STOPPED. A. THE MILITARY CALLED OUT,

Another strike of the men employed at the News York & Erie Tunnel at Bergen, N. J., took rises yesterday, and resulted in great disorder to the same run upon that road. It appears that the men are paid on the 1st and 15th of every menth. The recent pay day transpired on Thursday, and the men, numbering about 400, not having received their money, left their work yesterday. About ten o'clock in the forenoon they proceeded in a body to the voice ity of the slaughter house, and a short distance from where the Northern road diverges, where they commenced to put obstructions upon the track to prevent the passage of the trains. A number of dirt com were brought to the spot and turned bottom side stones, ecds, and earth were then piled up until a feemidable barrier had been raised.

The first train of cars that came up was a way train from Paterson, and about one o'clock p. m., h Cincinnati mail train from Jersey City also came up from the other way. They were not permitted to re-

move the obstructions.

Another train left Jersey City at half-past four, and beard of which was Mayor Collard of Hudson City. Mr. Marsh, the recently appointed Receiver, becausett, Constable Dunn of Jersey City, a number of the employees of the road, together with sever

Upon arriving at the blockade, the train was brought to a stand-still, and the above-named person proceeded in a body to remove the obstructions.
This was a signal for the strikers to come down in body of about 200, and the obstructions were again replaced, while some of them excitedly called for the man that first put a hand to removing them, declaring that they would not allow any train to pass until they received their money. There was no violence offered on either side. Mayor Collard and the Railroad money remonstrated, telling them that the New-York and Erie Company had nothing to do as yet with the tunnel, and advising them to resort to legal means for

The strikers told Mayor Collard that they helped to elect him last Spring, and he ought to be the last mean now to take a hand against them, when they were only asking their just demands. The men set to work, and were about to block up the train in the rear, to prevent them from returning to Jersey City, but they were persuaded to desist, and allow the passengers to return. At the time the train came up, signal whistle sounded, and men, women, and children came running from all directions. A person present said it appeared to be a regular holiday with them. The train again returned about 6 o'clock to Jersey

City.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the Middletown way train and the Cincinnati express train, which should have left Jersey City at 5:20, are still there. Many of the passengers have returned to New-York; others have gore heme by private conveyances, and many are waiting their chances in the cars. Considerable excitement exists among passengers and citizens in Jersey City.

It is reported that Mayor Gregory of Jersey City. Mayor Carpenter of Hoboken, Mayor Collard, and Deputy Sheriff, are now getting the military ready, and the track will be cleared some time during the

One of the passengers on the Middletown train got out among the rioters, and remarked that if he was an engineer he would go through, if he had to use the contents of a couple of revolvers which he had about him. About fifty of the rioters gathered around this man, and would have used violence if he had not been rescued by other passengers. The trains have all been warned by the rioters to prevent accident, but threatened that they would tear up the track and et the next train run off.

Eight o'clock p. m.—The telegraph reports the rack still barricaded.

THE 2D REGIMENT CALLED OUT-VOLUNTERS Col. Gregory called out the 2d Regiment, which assembled at their headquarters, to hold themselves in readiness for further orders. The companies comsisted of the

Independence Guard, Capt. Grain. Washington Guard, Capt. Spear.

Greenville Guard, Capt. Liliendahl. Close Guard, Capt. Van Buskirk, and a section of

the Hudson Artillery, with one field piece.

Col. Gregory and Staff made the Hudson House their headquarters, awaiting further orders. It is understood that Mayor Collard made a requisition upon the Sheriff of the county for a military force,

but he being absent at the State Fair, the military could not act until he had signed the requisition. Col. Gregory deemed it advisable to have the companies in readiness, and so ordered them out. There are several trains due from the West, which

are detained on the other side of the obstruction where their chances are very fair for remaining all

A volunteer company was also being organized to take part, if necessary.

It is understood that Mr. Marsh sent a proposition to Marshal Rynders, offering him \$1,000 to cender assistance by which the mail might go through last night. Should the company fail to fulfill their contract, they will forfeit \$1,000 for the first fallure, \$2,000 for the second failure, and forfeit their contract on the third failure.

Mayor Collard went in search of Sheriff Beatty, ho, it was intimated, kept out of the way.

The milk train was due at 12; o'clock, and, not get-

ting through, the Railroad Company will lose about Up to 101 o'clock, Mayor Collard was unable to find

the Sheriff, and Col. Gregory accordingly dismissed his command, with instructions to swait further orders this morning. The Railroad Company will, therefore, fail to dis-

patch the mail before to-day; the trains will be detained; the tunnel-men still remain victors; and the milk will spoil. -Judge Littlejohn, accompanied by J. H. Standish,

esq., an attorney, left Newaygo, Mich., on the 30th ult., to hold Court at Traverse, a distance of ninety miles. They started on horseback, with only a "trail" for their road, missed their way when they had made a distance of about forty-five miles, and, with only three days' provisions, after wandering through swampe and marshes for five days, and having camped out six nights, they returned to the point of departure—the horse, judicisry, and bar, looking very much "the worse for wear."

-A young man named Sully, son of James Sully, & respectable gentleman of Buffalo, was arrested in that City the other day for forgery, and forged paper was found on his person to the amount of \$160. He seems, to have had a negrees for a partner in his iniquity.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, says The Springfield Republican, mabes bad work in starting its extra session. The two Houses are not agreed yet how to begin their labors. The House proposes to take up the statutes as presented by the Special Committee, and go through with them in order, accepting, rejecting, or modifying, as seems best. But the Senate proporce to conderen the Committee's changes in a lump, and seeign their report to the original Commission to ravise, who would, of course, resters their favorite forms, and submit it in pencemeal to the Legislature, so that the latter can act on it at once. Thus the differences between the Commissioners and the Committee are perpetuated by the two branches of the Legislature, and threaten seriously to delay, if not abs lutely mar, the work of the session.